**Terrorism in Sudan**

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**Terrorism in Sudan** is one of the important problems of the state of [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan). The country, which was devastating by a never-ending war, is a good place for terrorists to recruit. Sudanese government wanted to fight against terrorism in the country.

[Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) has made progress in shutting down terrorism inside its borders. Sudan’s terrorist connection is not new and the country has been on the [United States](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_States) list of state sponsors of terrorism since August 1993. [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) has been under diplomatic sanctions by the [United Nations](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations) since 1996.

[Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) is in a strategic position to export its Islamic revolution because of its borders with both [Egypt](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egypt) and [Libya](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Libya) and with six African countries, including [Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia), which has a large and impoverished [Muslim](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muslim) population.

Terrorism were introduced to Sudan in the early 1990s when [Usama Bin Ladin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Usama_Bin_Ladin) and his followers came to the country and built a training camp infrastructure as well as setting up a business and finance network.

**Terrorist groups in Sudan**

Sudan provide military training and support to [Hezbollah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hezbollah), [Hamas](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamas), [Palestinian Islamic Jihad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinian_Islamic_Jihad), [Egyptian Islamic Jihad](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Egyptian_Islamic_Jihad), [Algeria's Armed Islamic Group](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Algeria%27s_Armed_Islamic_Group&action=edit&redlink=1), and regional Islamic and non-Islamic opposition and groups in [Ethiopia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ethiopia), [Eritrea](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Eritrea), [Uganda](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uganda) and [Tunisia](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisia). In addition, hundreds of [Iranian Revolutionary Guards](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iranian_Revolutionary_Guard) are sent to terrorist training camps in [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) to train in the subversion of moderate Arab regimes.

One of the most secretive terrorist groups in [Sudan](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan) is the [SPLA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_People%27s_Liberation_Army/Movement), which uses terrorist methods in their fight for autonomy. In 2001, the [SPLA](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan_People%27s_Liberation_Army/Movement) escalated its campaign and attacked civilian oil targets, murdering a significant number of civilians and aid workers, as well selling rockets to civilians.

**Training camps**

Many of the terrorist groups have a number of training camps in the country. Sudan, being the third largest African country (after the secession of South Sudan in 2011) is a common place to hide a terrorist training center. Certain locations are known for training particular groups or people from certain countries. [Camp al-Maokil](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Camp_al-Maokil&action=edit&redlink=1) near [Shandy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shandy) was for training [Algerians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Algeria) and [Tunisians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tunisians). In early May 1990, some 60 Arabs from [North Africa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Africa), [France](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/France), and [Belgium](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgium) began to train in the [Shambat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shambat) district of [Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum). In the [al-Khalafiyya](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Al-Khalafiyya&action=edit&redlink=1) area north of [Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum) training took place for the [Algerian Islamic Salvation Army](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Algerian_Islamic_Salvation_Army&action=edit&redlink=1) and the [Armed Islamic Group](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Armed_Islamic_Group). In [Akhil al-Awliya](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Akhil_al-Awliya&action=edit&redlink=1) on the banks of the [Blue Nile](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_Nile), south of [Khartoum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Khartoum) more than 500 [Palestinians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Palestinians), [Syrians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syria) and [Jordanians](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordanians) were trained.

**Sources**

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* <http://library.thinkquest.org/CR0212088/tergov.htm>
* <http://www.sudan.net/news/press/postedr/43.shtml>

**External links**

* <http://www2.canada.com/topics/news/story.html?id=1461349> Canadian accused of terrorism in Sudan denied passport
* <http://www.mediamonitors.net/mosaddeq16.html> United States Terrorism in the Sudan
* <http://www.survivorsrightsinternational.org/sri_news/SRI-Khar.pdf> Eradication of Terrorism Forestalled by Khartoum's Genocidal Policies and Oppressive Rule
* <http://www.state.gov/www/regions/africa/sudan_afghan.html> Strikes on Terrorist-Related Facilities in Afghanistan and Sudan August 20, 1998
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